

COMMUNICATIONS

Parks and Taxes.

To the Editor of The Journal.

An evening paper recently said: "The opposition to parks displayed by the wealthy owners of vacant lots affords an excellent opportunity for advocates of the single tax theory to make converts among conservative citizens." It is true, then, conservatively, the "rich" have an excellent opportunity to make converts among those conservative citizens who do not believe in the Henry George theory. And herein, as it appears to me, lies the whole question.

If it is right to provide public parks by the single tax plan, then by the same method should we provide public schools, public libraries, public baths and hospitals and all other municipal needs and luxuries which make urban life pleasant and healthy. It is not the unearned increment of value in vacant lots.

What valid reason can be given why vacant ground should be the whole burden of maintaining public parks which will not apply with equal force to all the leading cities of the world? "Public parks make a city or the district in which they are located a more desirable place to live, and thus enhance the value of vacant ground." Do not public schools, libraries, baths and hospitals help to bring new and desirable citizens with capital to invest and homes to make among them? So do our excellent public schools, our efficient fire and police departments attract new citizens to the city. And, in this connection it may be added that insofar as may consist with the attainment of the public requirements, low taxes are attractive.

Is there another important or unimportant city in the world which maintains a system of public parks by this system of taxation? I don't pretend to know, but I know of no other city so ample; no place where experience has justified what seems, at least, a questionable experiment.

The advocates of single tax parks rather disingenuously assume that the "rich" own vacant lots are rich men. We all know that this is not true, and it doesn't seem right that the right for the parks should be placed in the hands of a few rich men and a few parkers to appeal to a prejudice already somewhat overworked during the late political campaign. This habit of inveighing against rich men should not be indulged, even to promote a good cause.

Perry Belmont, in a recent magazine article on the general subject of taxation, justly remarks that "the power of the majority to take away property from the minority by a tax is a tremendous manifestation of force." An abuse of this power always provokes resistance and hurts the community so offending. It is not that public parks are a burden, but that the power to take away property from the minority by a tax is a tremendous manifestation of force.

The average man is so constituted that he is apt to be a little careless in voting. He is not so much interested in the check this tendency, the organic laws of most states put a limit beyond which legislation and the enabling acts of congress, under which new states are formed, are not to be tampered with. The residents shall not be taxed at any higher rate than that of the resident taxpayer.

It has been pertinently asked why these objections have been so long delayed? And may be fairly answered that the taxpayers have not exercised due diligence in allowing the scheme to so far develop. The history of the single tax movement probably did not realize the scope of the law until they began to feel the pressure of the heavy assessments and the high rate of interest, all of which is to be borne by the man who owns the property.

With the movement of the Scythian hordes from overseas, the single tax movement took its westward way and for 100 years the pioneer and his descendants have enjoyed the fruits of the single tax. The value in their lands resulting partly and sometimes largely from the labor of those who came after them.

It is through the revolution of individual ownership that the question of the single tax is thrown on the present industrial condition and that over which is so much the subject of the present industrial revolution. The individual depends upon himself. He dresses the skin of an animal, in which he has put his labor, and he sells it for food for himself and family.

That is the story the morning newspapers of the modern man. Too much money-getting. Too little care. Too much rush, too much strain, and too much worry. Too little time to eat, to sleep, to digest the food, to rest the body, and to rest the mind. Not enough time to think even in a while of health and strength and a long and useful life.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a story that is unnecessary—need not be. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a story that is unnecessary—need not be. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a story that is unnecessary—need not be.

commonism of property, that existed at some time in the childhood of nations, as the plan for carrying forward the great enterprise of civilization. This is the story of the "rich" who have an excellent opportunity to make converts among those conservative citizens who do not believe in the Henry George theory.

Western farms. Every newspaper, every transportation company, every business and every profession enjoys its unearned increment resulting from the rapid growth of new wealth and values created by the labor of others.

Were it not better that we, as conservative citizens, instead of inveighing against inheritance and unearned increments and proselytizing for impracticable theories, get out our "Elements of Civil Government" and re-learn those fundamental principles of property rights which are in danger of being forgotten? HENRY GEORGE.

The Lie Against Government.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Max Nordau in "Conventional Lies" has a chapter devoted to the "Lie of Government." I have not my quarrel with Nordau, but I have with the "Lie of Government." It is not the unearned increment of value in vacant lots.

What valid reason can be given why vacant ground should be the whole burden of maintaining public parks which will not apply with equal force to all the leading cities of the world? "Public parks make a city or the district in which they are located a more desirable place to live, and thus enhance the value of vacant ground."

Do not public schools, libraries, baths and hospitals help to bring new and desirable citizens with capital to invest and homes to make among them? So do our excellent public schools, our efficient fire and police departments attract new citizens to the city. And, in this connection it may be added that insofar as may consist with the attainment of the public requirements, low taxes are attractive.

Is there another important or unimportant city in the world which maintains a system of public parks by this system of taxation? I don't pretend to know, but I know of no other city so ample; no place where experience has justified what seems, at least, a questionable experiment.

The advocates of single tax parks rather disingenuously assume that the "rich" own vacant lots are rich men. We all know that this is not true, and it doesn't seem right that the right for the parks should be placed in the hands of a few rich men and a few parkers to appeal to a prejudice already somewhat overworked during the late political campaign.

This habit of inveighing against rich men should not be indulged, even to promote a good cause. Perry Belmont, in a recent magazine article on the general subject of taxation, justly remarks that "the power of the majority to take away property from the minority by a tax is a tremendous manifestation of force."

An abuse of this power always provokes resistance and hurts the community so offending. It is not that public parks are a burden, but that the power to take away property from the minority by a tax is a tremendous manifestation of force. The residents shall not be taxed at any higher rate than that of the resident taxpayer.

It has been pertinently asked why these objections have been so long delayed? And may be fairly answered that the taxpayers have not exercised due diligence in allowing the scheme to so far develop. The history of the single tax movement probably did not realize the scope of the law until they began to feel the pressure of the heavy assessments and the high rate of interest, all of which is to be borne by the man who owns the property.

With the movement of the Scythian hordes from overseas, the single tax movement took its westward way and for 100 years the pioneer and his descendants have enjoyed the fruits of the single tax. The value in their lands resulting partly and sometimes largely from the labor of those who came after them.

SHELBY'S FIGHT FOR HEIRS.

SOUGHT TO REGAIN MILLIONS FROM THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

Thrilling Adventures of Daring Missourians Who Accumulated Untold Wealth in the Land of the Aztecs.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

General Jo Shelby, only a few weeks prior to his death, had undertaken the task of securing for the relatives and heirs of William Ripley and John C. Keenes, of St. Joseph, and Peter Gausney, of St. Charles, Mo., the possession of a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. PITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

900 DROPS

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

PATRONS: Cottingham Bros. Sparks Bros. Winslow Bros. M. Sparks.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of **Chas. H. Pitcher** NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 Cents.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

23d and Grand Ave. Horse and Mule MARKET.

Robertson Bros., Mgrs.

JOPLIN MINING DISTRICT

LAST WEEK'S SALES OF LEAD AND ZINC WERE HEAVY.

Producers of Lead Ore Are Still Holding Their Output for Higher Prices—Prices Compared With Same Season Last Year.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Office, 513 to 517 New York Life Bldg. Telephone 222.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co. CAPITAL - \$1,250,000

HOUSTON, FIBLE & CO. BONDS AND STOCKS

PRIVATE WIRE TO NEW YORK.

New York Bonds and Stocks dealt in for cash or on margin. Telephone 100. References—Midland Nat'l bank, Metropolitan Nat'l bank.

PARSE Live Commission Horse Stock Company.

Rooms 159-160 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Capital Stock \$250,000 paid up.

HORSES Sold at Auction To-day, Monday. Wolcott, Beers & Co.

Kansas City Stock Yards, Horse and Mule Department.

C. S. LEE COMMISSION CO.

DEALERS IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, STOCKS AND BONDS.

MISSOURI WEED INSTITUTE

1815 Independence Ave., KANSAS CITY, - MISSOURI.

CASTORIA

Best train via Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf Route). Office, 47 West Ninth.